EUROPE.

BY THE CABLE TO AUGUST 27.

Napoleon on National Unity and the Devices of "Weak Governments."

A Spanish General Killed in Battle With the Insurgents.

The Great Abolition Congress in England.

The Cable from France to New York.

NAPOLEON ON THE SITUATION.

Power of the People.
Paris, August 27, 1867.
The Emperor Napoleon, in a speech just made at

rras, eignificantly said:—
Have faith in the future! Weak governments often seek to divert public attention from domestic troubles by fomenting foreign quarrels. On the other hand, those governments which rest on the national will have strength, and need only resort to whatever shall tend to promote the permanent interests of the country as

NORTH SCHLESWIG.

The government of Donmark has renewed its demands on Prussia in regard to the northern provinces of Schles-

THE ABOLITION CONGRESS.

The Anti-Slavery Conference in Englandgroes Present. MANCHESTER, August 27-Evening.

The great anti-slavery Congress convened in this city William Lloyd Garrison was present and made

Eulogies were passed on the governments of the

SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Success of the Provincial Insurgents-A Royulist General Killed. London, August 27, 1867.

firm the previous reports that the insurrection in the province of Aragon had been successful.

The general who led the royal troops against the in surgents was killed. He was a nephew of Narvaes, the chief of the Spanish Cabinet.

PRUSSIA.

United States Minister Bancroft at Court.

Majesty the King of Prussia this morning, and pre-cented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minster Plenipotentiary of the United States near the Court

Mr. Bancroft has received an invitation to a dinner given in his honor by Count von Bizmarck.

THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

eleneral Napler to Lead a British Expedition-

The English Prisoners May be Saved.

Josephon, August 27, 1867.

Active preparations are being made for the speedy departure of the troops from ladia to rescue the professioners in abyssinia. Sir William Napler has been professed to the command of the expedition. The last sports states that the prisoners were no longer in the lower of King Theodorus, and strong hopes are in consince entertained that General Napier will succeed aching them in time to save their lives.

THE ATLANTIC CABLES.

The New Line from France to New York-The new Transatiantic cable, from Brest to New York, se to be faid in May next. The Northern route has been elected as the safest and most practicable. The steamship Great Eastern has been chartered to

OBITUARY.

Death of Professor Faraday.

Londos, August 27, 1867. Mr. Faraday, the eminent professor, died to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, August 27—Evening.—Consols for money, 94 13-16. Illinois Central Railway shares, 17%. Eric Railway shares, 45%. Attantic and Great Western consolutated bonds, 21. United States five-twenty bonds are firmer and closed at 73%. The Continuity all Bothess.—Frankfort, August 27—Evening.—United States dive-twenties for 1862, 77%. Lavening.—Cotton closes beavy; saies to-day, 7,000 bales. States of Table.—The advices from Manchester are improved to.

Brats of Trader—file advices from Manchester are unfavorable.

Liverpool Brandruys Market.—Liverpool August 12-Evening.—Wheat, 13x 9d. for new Southern and 13a 6d. for California. Flour, 3da. for extra Western. Corn, 5da. 6d. Oate, 3a. 6d. Barley, 5x. Pens, 41a. 6d. Liverpool Provisions Market.—Liverpool Pages 27—Evening.—Cheese, 40a. Beef. 140a. Lard, 51a. 9d. Liverpool Produces Market.—Liverpool August 27—Evening.—Cheese, 40a. Beef. 140a. Lard, 51a. 9d. Liverpool Produces Market.—Liverpool August 27—Evening.—Resin, 7a. 9d. 10v common and 12a for medium. Tallow, 44a. 6d. Fotashes, 31a. Spirits Turpentine, 30a. Petroleum—spirits 814d. and refined 1a. 314d. Choreosed, 41a.

London Markett.—London, August 27—Evening.—No. 12 Dutch standard sugar, 24a. 6d. Scotch pig tron, 53a. Whale oil, £40. Sperm oil, £115. Linneed cakes, 210 5a. Calcutta linneed, 53a. 6d. Linneed oil, £39.

The Persolaum Markett.—Artwerp. August 27—Evening.—Petroleum closes at 4314f. for standard white.

Marine Intelligence.

BY STEAMSHIP TO AUGUST 17.

Paris, Captain Surmont, which left Havre on the 18th and Brest on the 17th of August, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning, landing two hundred and fifteen passengers and a heavy cargo of valuable

The Ville de Paris brought our files, in detail of our mail reports by the Cunard steamship Cubs, at Boston

The King of Donmark has given Iceland a constitution which is about to be submitted to the representative mody of that island (the Aistbing) for its approval. The new constitution gives to the Icelanders the same liber-Lies as were granted to the Dance by the constitution of are to swear to preserve the Icelandic constitution inviolable before they are crowned. The constitution also provides that, although Iceland is declared an incepara-ble part of the Danish monarchy, it is to maintain its we laws and administration in local matters.

The Cronstaft Mosemper gives an account of the arrival as this port of the Swedish squadron. The telegraph announced its approach, and soon was seen the paddle measurer, bearing the flag of Commodore Sandin, coming

tron-clads. The Rurik, the frigate on the station, saluted, with nine guns, which were responded to by a equal number. The Swedish Admiral's vessel then guns, which was returned from the Commercial Quay, on the flagpost of which the Swedish flag was boisted. On entering the port the Admiral's vessel was boarded by a boat from the Rurik, the officer commanding which welcomed the Swedish commander. In passing in front of the mole the squadron was greeted with cheers and a salute of one hundred and eleven guns from the Impe-

rator Nicolai I, and the other vessels in the harbor.

A communication from Berlin calls attention to the ourney which General de Roon, Prussian Minister of War, has made to Munich. It seems that Bavaria was only moving alowly in the reorganization of her army in the Prussian manner, and the General wont to Munich to hasten the movement.

The Journal de Charleroi has the following: The Journal de Charleroù has the following:

Towards the 20th of August the last Prussian soldier will have let Luxemburg. The transport of material continues with the greatest activity. The other day, by way of adieu, the Prussians nearly biew up the town. A barrel of gunpowder, nebody knows how, caught fire at the mill behind Baron de Tornaco's hotel. The explosion seriously injured an officer of artillery. This mill, which is being emptied, still contains 400,000 kilos, of powder. The inhabitants had a narrow accape. The German Catholics pursue their project of establishing a university in this part of the country.

A Florence letter, of the 12th of August, has the sub-

A Florence letter, of the 12th of August, has the sub-

joined:—
Garibaldi is certainly at Sienna, and from that place he is said to intend going to the sulphur batha south of the town and close to the Roman frontier. The government is anxious, and the more so, that French diplomacy is pressing strongly upon it; likewise, perhaps, from this consideration, which M. Rattazzi is stated to have given expression to:—"Suppose that Garibaid should succeed, can any one believe that the King would feel at ease in receiving from him first, Sicily and Naples, and now Rome!"

On rumors of cholera at Naples the people rushed in a mass to the abode of a fortune teller called the Sybit, massacred her and cut her into morsels. The authorities have suspended the march of troops, fairs and even the examination of students. At Naples all ships coming from Leghorn are placed under quarantine.

There was a riot lately at Jest, in the Metauro, Italy, A mob of working men stopped a number of wagons, which were leaving laden with corn. The Opinions of Florence reproaches the National Guard with not having done its duty on the occasion.

The following is from the Vienna Presse of August

The idea of monetary unification seems to make rapid way, like all beneficial notions which have been enabled to force their way into light. The International Conference, which met last month at Baris, already produces effects which leave the sphere of pure theory to be realised in practical application. Thus the Austrian delegate, Baron de Kock, who places at the service of this cause great zeal and extensive experience, signed before leaving Paris, with M. Parieu, who is a real promoter of this reform, a draft of a convention in twenty one articles. Austria would find herself attached by her gold colnage to the monetary system of France, Belglum, Switzerland and Italy. It is quite evident that all this labor is only of a preliminary character. In the first place the acceptance of the three other States would be required, then the adhesion of the Legislatures of the different countries.

The Brussels journals state that a bill is being pre-

NAPOLEON'S FETE DAY.

Brilliant Celebration-Paris Ugasanliy Crowded and Gay.
Napoleon's fete day was observed with the greatest enthusiasm and much spiender, in Paris, on the 16th of

The crowds in the streets and suburbs were extraorcapital the Universal Exhibition furnished a very considerable quota, while the arrivals by the rallways during the week were estimated at upwards of four hundred thousand persons. As the visits of so many sovereigns and princes had gradually supplied Paris with the flags of almost every European mation, the principal thorough-fares presented an elegant and variegated appearance. Scarcely had one cannon of the fuvsildes announced, at six in the morning, that the day-fite had commenced, when a distribution of alms and provisions was made in all the arrondissements to such or the inhabitants, aged and necessitous, as required assistance. All this was done from the Emperor's privy purse.

The old soldiers of the First empire, in their curious uniforms, weiked round the column in the Place Vondome.

me.
After the mass the theatres were opened to the public.

After the mass the theatres were opened to the public. The people crowded the gardons. There were amusements out door—amusement of every sort—military displays and fireworks in the evening.

As the time approached for the fireworks, the Empress appeared for a moment, with several other ladies, at the balcony of the central window of the Palace, overlooking the garden, and was loudly cheered. After the display, repeated cries of "Vive t'Impérairios!" again induced her Majesty to come forward and salute the vast crowd below.

Russian Anticipations of a Gigantic Euro-

Russian Anticipations of a filgantic European Struggle.

[From the Paris Débats, August 15.]

At the moment when the Prussian press is becoming calmer the Russian journais seem disposed to increase in violence, not only towards Turkey, but also towards the nations of Western Europe. While the greater part of those organs continue to draw a most frightful picture of the crimes which they attribute to the Turkish troops in the island of Crete, the Moscow Gastiz, representing the extreme Russian party, declares all Europe to be menaced with a terrible conflagration; here France about to read upon Prussia to endewor to destroy to be menaced with a terrible confingration; here france about to reach upon Frussia to endeavor to destroy the consequences of the campaigu of Bohemia; there twenty-four mullions of italians are preparing to fall upon Rome; in Germany the States annexed to Prassia last year are about to take up arms to reconquer their

upon Rome; in Germany the States annexed to Prussia isst year are, about to take up arms to reconquer their independence.

Instead of pointing out to us the means of escaping from those perils, the terrible Gazdie caimly says:—"If the shock is inevitable, why dosay it? The friends of peace themselves may prefer an immediate catastrophoto so lamentable a state of things." No doubt it depends on Russia alone to avoid all those disasters; but we are not worthy of her intervention in our favor. At roady in the spring she kindly saved France from a war which was on the point of breaking out, and we did not show our graftitude to her. "No one has understood the greatness of the sacrifice Russia made in pacifying Europe, when a war on the subject of Luxemburg gave her such a good opportunity of delivering, without difficulty, her coreligion at in the East whose destinies are so intimately bound up with her own." To that sacrifice Europe only replied by giving an enthusiastic reception to the Sultan. Therefore Europe deserves no pity; and the Moscow Gazetic consequently abandons France to her sact fate.

the Moscow Octatic consequently abandons France to her sad fate.

French Reply to Pruseian Accusations.

[From the Paris Temps, August 10.]
In an article which has been extensively copied the Prussian print (North German Gusette) raises the scarecrow of the old parties, and affects to represent war as being demanded and desired by the opponents of the imperial dynasty. These are they who, if the Berlin journal is to be believed, are favoring a resort to nostifities, while the Emperor's government has assuredly no idea of combating the principle of nationalities, effer having beautic first to proclaim it. The insinuation is doubly adroit, involving as it does at once a menace and a finitery. But at the same time it would be difficult to represent with less fidelity the position of the question and the state of public opinion in France. If the Prusian writer know our country, he would be aware that former parties exist now only in the electionsering circulars of the administration; he would understand especially that war is not desired here by any one, and that the apprehension entertained by enlightened men is proclassly that of seeing the country engaged, without its own knowledge, in enterprises for which it could not be responsible, inasmuch as it could not prevent them. Would the North German Gusette pretend by any chance to place the Mexican expedition to the account of public opinion in France? Does it think it can insunuate that the opposition drove the government into that undertaking? Its language now, respecting the disposition of France country demands on the process of the war which people anticipate. Nothing, however, is more certain. At the present point at which matters have any share in the causes of the war which people anticipate. Nothing, however, is more certain. At the present point at which matters have any share in the causes of the war which people anticipate. Nothing, however, is more certain. At the present point is with more sensible than either of the serior of the dilemma—either to m

The Imperial Conference at Salzburg.

[From the Independance Reige, August 17.]

The journey to Saizburg, with respect to which the court of France was prompt to enlighten that of Pressia, especially through the intermediation of the Count de Goltz, is not of a nature to offend Count de Bismarck or his sovereign. We should even be tempted to believe, with our Bertin correspondent, that, taken together with the inoportune proceeding of M. de Moustler is favor of Donmark, the Prussian Cabinet, on the contrary, congratulates itself upon this visit from the point of view of successes it is calculated to promote in the approaching-elections for the federal Parliament. Au article published yesterday in the Journal des Dibbets, and which assumes the form of a diplomatic communication, will not modify these appreciations of the Prussian government. A perusal of it will lead to this conviction.

According to the French print the two Emperors in their approaching conversations will speak of corry question at present agitating the Old and New Worlds; the settlement of the Mexican war, the constitution of Germanic unity under the supremency of Prussia, and, disally, to crown all, the discamberment of the Ottoman empire. Napoleon II and Alexander I, dividing Europe between them at Erfurth had not so extensive a programme as that of which the Décat desires to give the settlement to Napoleon III and Francis Joseph. Thus, not withstanding the authority which ordinarily attaches to what appears in that journal, we possest in believing

that the interview at Salzburg will have no other pharacter than that of a demonstration, somewhat mara-dependence, of aliceticante symmetry mingled with regret.

THE SULTAN AT HOME.

Arrival and Reception of His Majesty in Constantinople. [Constantinople (August 7) correspondence of Galignam's

Constantinople. (August 7) correspondence of Galignani's Messenger.)

At nine o'clock this moraling the prolonged roar of the guns from the men-of-war in the harbor and the land natteries, and the sharp roll of musicity from the troops who lined both shores of the Bosphorus, anusunced the Suitan's return to Constantinople after his memorable six weeks' journey in Western Europe.

His Mejesty left Rustchuk at nine o'clock yesterday morning, by the Rustchuk and varua Railway for Varna, which he reached at a quarier past four in the afternoon. The Grand Vizier and the Seraskier had both left for Varna and Rustchuk since Wednesday last to meet their syseriga. All Pasha having expressed a wish to go by an Austrian steamer, the Austrian Lloyd's agency played one of the fluest vessels of its line, the Nopiune, at his Highness' disposal. On arriving at Varna, at lifteen minutes past four yesterday afternoon, the Sintan must have gone straight on board the Suitanieh, and started at once, for it was quick work for the imperial folitila to cross the Black sea and make the Bosphorus this morning after a run of only sixteen hours.

Notice was issued from the Grand Vizier's office last night, and this morning the heads of the various religious communities of the capital, the Turkish civil, military and ecclesiastical functionaries in vessels provided by the government, and members of the diplomatic corps in the despatch boats of the embassies, went out to the entrance of the Bosphorus to welcome the Sultan home. The news of his approaching arrival gave a fresh stimulus to the preparations making here for his reception, and the flushing touches are now being given in all directions to arrangements of flags and festive devices, garlands and triumphal arches.

In all directions to arrangements of flags and festive devices, garlands and triumphal arches.

In all directions in fa

The Sultan's Plan of Reform. A telegram from Constantinople, dated the 15th of August, says:—The Sultan on his return declared to the Graud Vizier that the reception be had met with from foreign peoples and governments had arrengthened in him the desire to assure impartial protection to all his arbitrate.

subjects.
"This sentiment," said his Majesty, "is that of a sacred debt. By solicitude will remain as constantly awake in favor of the progress of public instruction, extension of means of communication, a good organization of our national forces, and the development of our national forces, and the development of our nation."

OBITUARY.

Professor Michael Faraday, D. C. L., F. R. S. By a cable telegram to the Hazare the death of this carned and emment gentleman is announced as having taken place in London yesterday. Professor Faraday 1791, and was consequently in the seventy-sixth year of his age at the time of his death. His father being a nanic, earning his living as a working smith, the mochanic, earning his living as a working smith, the deceased was unable to obtain other than the most ordinary education at a common day school. When a lad of thirteen years be was apprenticed to a London bookbinder to learn the trade of his master, and havin ', through his position, the means of obtaining several scientific works, he studied them carefully, and by the assistance of one of these, a treatise on electricity, was enabled to construct his first electrical machine with a glass phial, subsequently, through the kindness of a member of the Royal Institution, Mr. Faraday obtained permission to attend the last four lectures of Str Humphrey Davy, in 1812. He afterwards addressed Str Humphrey a letter asking for some scientific employment, and that humans and kind-hearted philosopher, alter ascertaining the ability of the applicant, promptly complied with his request and made him his encemical assistant at the Royal Institution. The deceased aubsequently travelled throughout Europe as the assistant and amantensis of his patron, and on his return to England resumed his position at the Royal Institution. The progress of Mr. Faraday was now rapid and successful. In 1820 he discovered the chlorides of carbon; in 1821 the mutual rotation of a magnetic pole and an electric current, and in 1823 his exertions ided on to the condensation of the gases. In 1833 he became the Professor of too New Chair of Chemistry at the Royal Institutions bestowed upon him for his services to science were numerous. He was a Commander of the legion of Honor, Knight of the Prussian Order of deceased was unable to obtain other than the most

REALTH OF ST. LOUIS-SUICIDES.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Sr. Louis, August 27, 1867, }
8 o'Clock P. M. }
Two more suicides have occurred since yesterday—
one woman and one man—making twenty-seven cases

since July I.

The health of St. Louis is first rate. One wear this day the deaths from effoliers were two and twelve; but this year only thirty-five are reported.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN TERAS. (From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.)

BALTIMORE, August 27, 1867. The New Orleans and Texas papers report the lever as still racing at Corpus Christi with malignant virulence,

while at Indianols, Lavacca and victorial abated.

At Lavacca the disease thus far has been of a very mild type, and the convalescent cases largely outnumbered those that proved fatal.

Rev. Wm. J. Harris, the Methodist minister at Lavacca, is mentioned among the latest victims.

AID FOR THE GALVESTON VELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following rums, donated for the aid of the sufferors by the yellow fever at Galveston, Texas:--

Resnont, August 27, 1867.

Nearly one million dollars, six per cent, worth of North Carolina bonds were issued at Raleigh a few days since to certain railreads in that State, to be paid out to contractors. This is a part of the four millions authorized by the last Legislature.

Over half a million dollars have been subscribed by the Virginia counties to the Chesapeake and Onto Railread.

The county of Greenbrier yesterday voted \$250,000.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Jersey City.
A Hall Gare Phot Drowsed.—About seven o'clock yesterday morning the body of a man was found floating near the scranton dock, foot of Exser street. The Coroner was notified, and he immediately empanelled a Coroner was notified, and he immediately empanelled a jury, when a man named shea identified the remains as those of Andrew J. Lockwood, fiell date pilot, and twenty-eight years, and married, whe was drowned by the capsizing of a rowbeat, off Jackson street, East river, nearly ten days ago. The jury returned a verdict of death by accidental drowning, and the body was delivered to Mr. Sidney Bowles, of Brooklyn, brother-in-law of the decessed.

PRIZE FIGHT AT A PICKIC, -At a plunic he'd at Mercelles got into a quarrel, and, in order to settle the matter 'amicably" and "orderly," resolved to settle their dis "amicably" and "orderly," resolved to settle their dis-putes in true prize ring fashion. They accordingly "set-tle" at one o'clock yesterday morning on the meadows, near the Hill, where, in the course of six rounds, they promoded each other to their intense satisfaction, and to the immense delight of a crowd of admiring friends who accompanied the bellicoreats. The proceedings were terminated by Mr. Collins striking his satagons a "foot," and the latter was accordingly proclaimed the victor. There were no arrests made.

half-past eleven n'clock a man named John Cruse and another German, name unknown, entered the Union another German, name unknown, entered the Usion Hall at Hackensack and called for some lager. It was refused, they being intoxicated. After a short line Cruse and the unknown had an eltercation, when the laster drew a knife and stabbed Cruse in the abdomen, leaving a large wound about four inches. Medical aid was called, when the wound was pronounced fast, Cruse ingerred till Sunday about ten o'clock, when he died. The stranger was arrested and lodged in jan.

-A two story frame building, in Hangon's street, occupied as a soap factory by John Firth & Co., was occupied as a soap factory by John First & Co., was destroyed by fire about twelve of clock on Monday night. Loss, \$2,000. Insured in the Security Company of Philadelphia for \$1,500. A party was arrested on sus-picion of firing the place. Farat Fath.—John Slater fell down a stairway leading

to Murray's carpenter's shop, at Indian Waarf, and sustained injuries from which he died yesterday morning. He was a man of very intemperate habits, and was under the influence of fluor as the time of the accident. The Coroner hold an ingliest, when a verdist in accordance was rendered.

POLITICAL INTRILIGENCE

LETTER FROM HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.

The Great Mis ake of Congress-How it was Made and Who Man. It-No Law Against the Removal of District Commanders-Effects of Sectional Conservation and Sparks from the Goddess of Liberty-Con-servation Worse Than Copperheadism. Laugaster, Pa., August 27, 1867.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has so far recovered his health that he expects to start in a few days on a tour to the Upper Lakes. The following letter from him will appear in the Ecaminer and Herald to-morrow:--

that he expects to start in a few days on a tour to the Upper Lakes. The following letter from him will appear in the Examéner and Herald to-morrow:—

COLONEL SCHOCK TO MR. SYEVENS.

COLUMBLA, Pa., August Ct. 1867.

Hon. Thanders Strunss, Lancaster, Pa.:—

DRAR STR.—Several of your intelligent constituents in this region, no doubt from wan of proper information, are comprisining of mistakes made by Congress in not passing laws at the last session reatraining the removal of certain officers organed in reconstruction. I contended that you had passed an act at the very close providing for that very contingency, but which is not executed. Will you be so good as to inform me how far our representative is responsible for this omission, if omission it be? You know we are in the babt of dailing familiarly with the member from the Ninth. A brief answer will much oblige your friend.

SAMUEL SCHOCK.

MR. STECKENS' REPLY.

LANCASTER, Pa., August 2d, 1807.

Col. SAMUEL SCHOCK, Columbia, Pa.:—

Bran Sin.—You are right in supposing that Congress made missakes, as is the mevitable iof of man: but you mistake in supposing that there is any law to prohibit the removal of the district commanders without the conform of the Senate.

Soon after the commencement of the last session of Congress I reported a bill from the Committee of the House of Representatives, which contained a provision prohibiting their removal without the consent of the Senate. It passed the House and was sent to the Senate. The Senate struck it out and returned it to the House, who refused to condeir in the amendment. The result was a committee of conference, where an animated contest custed. There were asserted the House offered to yield if this could be granted. The cenate perseveringly refused, declaring that they would somer lose the bill. As that would frustrate all our legislation if could not be allowed. The House, it also that have a declared to yield if this could be granted. The cenate persevering the principles of the bediance of the senate senate of

asurpation.
I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
TRADDEUS STEVENS.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Call for a Convention of Ex-Officers of the Taxed to Support a Radical Newspaper.

Washington, August 2, 1807, 1907 (1908)

Intelligence just received from Richmond, Va., states that at a meeting of ex-United States officers and call for a convention was upanimously adopted :-

call for a convention was unanimously adopted;—
To run Ex-Oppicers of the United States area and Navy
now around it Nymina;—
We, the Executive Committee of the ex-Odicers', Soldiers',
and Sallors' Union, of Richmond, in accordance with
instructions from the Union, hereby call unon
all excellents, soldiers and sailers of the United
States Army and Nivy now residing in Virginia to
assemble in convention in the United States Court
room, in the city of Richmond, at twelve o'clock M., on the
28th of Soptember next, for the pursues of defining the
political position, and to take such other stens as the exiperson of the times may seem to demand. It is carried to
alread by the Union that every officer, soldier and sailor
attend the convention, as a united action on our part is
made necessary by the important events now transpiring.

Capitain D. W. HOLLAND,
Capitain J. UNISTRIBILI,
Liest, JOHN N. BATTERMAN.

Governor Pierpoint is now making a stumbing tour in

Governor Pierpoint is now making a stumping tour in the valley of Virginia. He has been well received thus far, for he is in decided opposition to the Hunnicutt o

far, for he is in decided oppositions.

black man's party.

A slim meeting of this black man's radical party was held in Richmond last night to devise means to prolong the axistence of their organ in that city—The New Naton. Frantic appeals were made by their leader, Hunnicutt, and his condition to the negroes to put up their money. It was finally determined to levy a contribution of twenty-five cents per week on each enfranchised negro in and around the city. The number franchised negro in and around the city. The number

Speech of Senator Morton, of Indiana, at Columbus. Columbus, August 27, 1867.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the cam-Senator Morton, of Indiana. He showed that the true democratic platform is as follows:—Repudia-tion of the national debt; restoration of slavery, democratic platform is a follows: Repulsiation of the national debt; restoration of slavery,
or if that cannot be done, payment by the
nation for slaves; peusioning the soldiers' widows and
orphans of the Confederate army; recognition of the
right of secsation, and the unconditional return of robels
to political power. He arrued strongly and elequently
in favor of unpartial suffrace; and, in regard to the
progress of reconstruction, he said there have
been some delays, and others may be expected,
but they will be temporary. No earthly
power on defeat the enterprise. The Attorney
General thrust in his opinion just in time to enable Congress to neest and legislate his sophistries away. Gallant and glorious Phil Sheridan has been removed, but
lie was succeeded by Thomas, from soldier, who never
lost a battle. Stanton, the greatest war minister of this or
any other country, has been denosad; but his place is
filled by Grant, the greatest soldier of the age; and still
the work goes on. The robel States will rise from the
sales of robellion with renewed life. Radical republican
States are purified by blood and firs, having sloughed on
the garments of treasonable democracy, and will be
clothed in the habiliments of liberty, justice and lovalty.
We will unite our hearis and hands until the work is
accomplished, and then we will adjust all questions of
finance, currency and taxation, and have time left to attend to repudiators. Bourbone and Rip Van Winkles of
a decayed and expiring democracy. The Sonator's
epsech was often interrupted with tremendous applause
from thousands present.

Cincursar, August 27, 1867.

The Union Convention of the Second Ohio district this

The Union Convention of the Second Ohio descriptions morning communical Richard Smith, of the Uncinnational Science, to Congress by acclamation.

RADICAL MASS MEETING IN MACON, GA.

Macov. Go., Apprest 27, 1867. A colored mass meeting was held here to-day, and was attended by six to eight thousand persons. Speeche-were made by white and colored orators in the interest of the radical party, and the Atlanta radical platform was adopted. General good order and feeling prevailed on the ground and in the city.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Suspension of the Muster Out of State Guards-Colored Conservative Missiona-ries-Brownlow's Majority 50,000. Naswells, Tenn., August 27, 1867.

Ceneral Cooner (sened an order this morning stopping the disbandment of the State guards. He gives as the dishondment of the State guards. He gives as a reason the bad conduct of the outlaws and disloyal citizens to certain portions of the State. He recommends the loyal usen who have been threatened to bring suits, and promises to dispose of the State guard for their protection.

Joe Williams and Ben Holmes, colored, left here today, to speak in behalf of the conservatives of deorgia, on invitation.

Governor Srownlow's majority will be over fifty thousand. He is already engaged in preparing his measure and inaugural address.

A commission will be given to Colored I. H. Williams as attorney General for the Carthage district.

Dr. D. B. Clift, of Franklin, was commissioned so-day by Governor Stowlow Receiver of the Memphis and Ohie Raifrond, and Mr. Hoharde, of Memphis Septimentalist. The road failed to pay its interest thousy due the State.

THE CHOLERA IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY

Sr. Louis, August 27, 1867.

Three bundred and thirty deaths by cholers have occurred in the Indian Territory, south of Kansas. Thirty-seven percent of the population of Fort dibson have died from it. At Fort Arbackie sixty soldies and sevents five Indiana have augustable to the

THE PUBLIC HEALTH

The Board of Health met pesterday afternoon, Presi-

tent Schults in the chair. Dr. Craws, chairman of the Saultary Committee offered the foll wing report, which was laid upon

First.—Resolved. That in's order of business, the report of the Health Officer, be called 'O' intimediately after that of the Sanitary Committee.

Second.—That if the Sanitary or Aesistant Sanitary Super-intendent has any doubt of the pro-oriety of granting any permits to vessels or cargoes he shall a 'Aer the question to the Sanitary Committee.

be Sanitary Committee.

Third.—That the Superintendent or Assistiant Superinten deut is directed to file all permits of the Heal, a Officer, and to record in a book the name, cargo and sanitary condition of every vessel that has been quarantized and that thook be laid before the Board of Health as every regular meeting.

to record in a book the name, cargo and smile, y condition of every vessel that has been quarantined, and that this book be laid before the hoard of Health at every regular meeting.

Fourth.—That the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent are to keep themselves perifectarily informed of the sanitary condition of every vessel that has been quarantined and allowed to come within 1.700 yards of the wanters of the district, and that at least bi-workly or more frequent reworks be obtained of such reseals for the period of one mouth after their arrival in the district.

Fight,—That the president he authorized, after consulting with the proper authorities, to indicate the line 1.700 yards from the wharves, by anchoring the necessary buoys.

A resolution directing the counsel to bring immediate soit against a number of tenement house owners who have so far refused to comply with the provisions of the Tenement House law was offered and passed unanimously, Dr. Palton also sent in a communication, stating that as a rule the tenement house owners were complying with the law.

SHOULD UNINFECTED VESSELS FROM EMPERIAR PORTS IN A petition from a shipping firm in the lower part of the city, requesting permission from the Board to transfer from the Red Hook stores to European vessels at our wharves, for transmission to Europe, ten of four thousand savon hundred bales of cotton and nilesteen hales of wook, just arrived from (Galveston, where the yellow fever is razing, was presented and elicited quite a lively discussion between certain members of the Board.

Dr. Synok was of the opinion that the petition should not be granted unless the Health Officer should, in writing, certify that the health of the city would not suffer from its transportation to the city.

Dr. Synokumas said that if the Quarantine Commissioners should oblige every uninfected vessels arriving from an infected port to remain in quarantine, or, the quarantine commissioners permitting them to pass beyond their jurisdiction towards the city, the Board of Hea

either in its cargo or passengers, had been found inJudge Boswours—Do you think, Dr. Swinburne, that
it would be safe to allow all vessels from infected ports,
that on investigation prove to be uninfected, to come up
to the city wharves?

Dr. Swindurse—I think that it would be safe, if the
experience of past years is worth anything.
Dr. Sross—I move that the subject be referred to the
Health Officer, with power.
Dr. Carke—I want to know what the Health Officer
has got to do with this question? If I understand it
aright, the cotton is now in bond in the Red Hook
stores, which are not under the jurisdiction of the quarantine authorities. If this be so, what has the Health
Officer to do with the subject? Does the quarantine extend even to the land? Now I move that the polition
be granted.

Officer to do with the subject? Does the quarantine extend even to the land? Now I move that the polition be granted.

Dr. Storke-Why, what do you mean, Doctor? Do you consent to the removal of that cotion to our city wharves or their vicinity, knewing that infection to our city wharves or their vicinity, knewing that infection to the city may be the result?

Commissioner Agron-Why, Doctor, don't you see? Crane wants to got the cotion out of Brookiyn, where he lives (Laughter.)

President Scuultz-The question under dispute is a very simple one. It is whether or not the politioners should be allowed to transfer cotton from Galveston, an infected port, from the stores at Rod Hook to European steamers bying at our wharves, with a view to the transportation of the cotron to Europe. It is very plath that the owners of the steamers cannot be induced to send them to Red Hook just to oblige a man who wants to ship a few bales of cotton abroad. It is, I think, for us simply to decide whether the cotton should be allowed to be placed on the steamer at the wharves.

Dr. Swinnunke-I move that the question be referred to the Sanifary Committee and the course of the Board. Dr. Sronke-Mr. President, I decidedly object to the motion. We requested, at a previous meeting of the Board, that the Health Officer should propare a permit or certificate allowing vessels to come up to the city. We obtained what we requested, and so I think this guestion of the Foard some time ago. Now, then, if the Health Officer will certify, in writing, that the cetton at the Ked Hook stores can be brought up to this city without endangering the bealth of the community, I will vote that the polition be granted. That is perfectly fair, and if he'll do that, well and good; but if he is not will into to certify in writing, under his signature, to that fact, then I will record my vote against granting the permission.

tion:— Resolved, That the counsel of this Board report to this Board what are the relative jurisdictions and duties of the Health Officer and this Board, as regards quarantine. President Schulzz—Gentlemen, you have beard the

powers of this Board and the Board of Quarantine commissioners.

The question as to the adoption of Commissioner Acton's resolution was then called, and the resolution was adopted, Dr. Stoos voting Ray.

The following is Dr. Harris' weekly letter on the mortality in this city and Booklyn for the week ending Saturday, 24th instant:

Meraporouran Boann or Heatin.

Burrau or Virtal Statistics, August 7, 1867.

The week ending on Saturday last was ravorable to life, though the temperature (76 degrees Fahr.) was more than ten degrees ligher than that of was corresponding weak hast year, and the degree of humidity was nearly the same in both. The total number of deaths in New York was 688, including 36 in public institutions, 20 of the latter being inmates of the beland hospitals and asylums. There were 276 deaths in Brooklyn, including 31 in the institutions and cluding 99 in public matinations. 20 of the latter being inmates of the island hospitals and asylums. There were 274
deaths in Brooklyn, including 31 in the institutions and
villages outside the only proper. The mortality in these
eities in the corresponding week last year was 714 and 349
respectively. The average-mortality in corresponding weeks
the past toirteen years in New York was 614 or 6 more than
the total of last week. The population is believed to have
increased more than 70 per cent in the past fourteen years.
Zymotic diseases, mostly diarrhead, still predominate but
are decreasing in their relative as well as absolute numbers.
These foul air diseased destroyed at the rate of one life in
every 2.761 inhabitants (by census), or 63.42 per cent of all
that died in New York last week, and one is 2.760 of the inhabitants of Brookiva, or 28.00 per cent of all that died in
that city. Of infants under one year old 23. or 33.15 per
cent, perished in the former, and 114 or 40.51 per cent,
of it wo weeks past, higher in Brooklyn than in New York;
and, uroon two-tigation, the fact plainty appears that he
accessive mortality is meative confined to Bittly or to un
drained sections of the Fifth, Rich, Huths, Fwelith and
Sitteenth wards. In the foul slume of the air, which and
control of the properties of the continues, would
there was carried death rate, which, if it continues, would
destroy one out of every twelve inhabitants. The
density of population (but thirty-two square yards
to each person) and the undrained condition of
the soil account for this reasts. Systematic desinage
bas not yet been attempted in that ward. Sanken lots have
been filled and nuisances abuted, but the chief source of
the soil remains. "Orest practical lessons in sanitary
scence can be studied in Brooklyn just now, and it will be
fortunate if the people there put in practice Coloniel
Warring's precepts and methods of "drainage for health
and drainage for profit."

There were very few deaths out-ide the tenement house
districts in New

The Slaughter Houses Ordered from the City.

The Sinughter Houses Ordered from the City. The following general order was yesterday issued to the captains of the various police precincts:—

OFFICE OF SUPERINGENERY OF MEMOPOLITAN POLICE, 2

200 MCLERRY STREET, NEW YORK, August 37, 185;

The Metropolitan Board of Health having, on July 11, 1857, completed the revision of the Code of Sanitary Ordinances governing the Metropolitan Health district, and thereby modified section forty-three so as to read, in part, as follows:—

lest, completed the revision of the Lode of Sanitary Grünances governing the Metropolitan Health district, and thereby modified section forty-three so as to read, in part, as follows:

"That on and after the 15th day of June, 1867, neither the slaughtering nor the driving of cattle shall be permitted or conducted at any place in the city of New York north of Forty-second attrect, nor also he had shall be permitted or conducted at any place in the city of New York north of said street, nor also place in the city of New York north of and attracts, and the place in the city of New York north of and attracts of the city of the New York north of the city of the city of the place of the city of the animals enumerated at any place in the city of New York south of Forty-second street, under any circumstances whatever. In case any such animals are brought to any wharf or ferry landing in the city of New York wouth warfly of York yearch as city of the Work of the city of York years and the city of York years are city of the city of York years and the city of York years are not be city of the city of York years there is a city of the city of York years then the city of the city of York years the slaught to the city of York years the city of York years the city of York years the city of York

VERDICT IN A WHISKEY CASE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pirrautho, Angust 21, 1867.
The Lycoming todisty whiskey case of Rauk, Barker a fondercon, before the United States District Court, seized by J. f. Linton, United States Revenue Agent, has been tried, and the jury to-day brought in a verdict of guitty. This was the largest whiskey case that has are: been tried in the Wostern district of Pymeytvania.

YACHTING

Annual Regutta of the Baronne Vacts Club-A Pleasant Day-The Austo Mar and Au Revoir the Winners of the First Prizes. New Jersey is not alone a land of mosquitoes, red yachis do dwell. Since the inception of the New York Yacht Club a number of smaller associations have aprung into existence, not only in and about the metropeils, but in many of our large cities and towns where water privileges abound, the reguttes of which are conducted in the same manner as those of the parent organi-zation. Their ctaft are what is styled in older associations the "model yachts," being usually of small tonnage, of three to ten tons measurement, and consequently not adapted to the rough weather of the open ses. Their crews usually consist of three or four bands,

iconsage, of three to the tons measurement, and consequently not adapted to the rough weather of the openses. Their crews cauchy consist of three or four hands, who are barely asks to find accommodation on board; while their britls are of every imaginable form that finds birth in the fancy of the builder. Such are the boats of the Bayonne Yacht Club, of Saltorville, New Jersey, who held their first annual regards yeaterlay, and who produced boats of a model and speed that afforded an infinite dead of recreation to the speciators as well as the participators, encouraging that apirit for maritime aports which it is pleasant to see on the increase around us.

This aquatic event had been postponed from Thursday last, in consequence of the storm, which pield merchestly on land and water, driving the blue costed, bary grews from their operations on board their beats; but yesterday they turned out of meases to celebrate their initial regards. There were there, besides the members, who comprise some of New York's most affined columns, many ladds, whose radiant taxes and brilliant costuraes lent enchantment to the picturesque seem that prevented likes from the club house.

The entries were but few in number, but that did madecrease the genulum enthusiasm that pervaded the breasts of the numerous members, as this souson has not presented a more enterprising yachting octocies, who cearing than was witnessed yespectary from the charating starting potat of the club on New York bay.

THE EMPIRES AND COURSE.

**Ext. Clast. Ps. In. Others. M. S.

Ansus Mac. 23 10. Cornell Hewlett.

**Strait Jan. 21 12. The Medichan. 55

Jane Vernon. 26 10. Jos. Elevatin. 54

**Strait Jan. 22 4. Who. Elisaocth. 56

**Strait Jan. 23 10. Cornell Hewlett.

**Commodors John C. Gunther, on beard the presty and consy such the series of their relations of the course, which is the making a swoop of over twenty three situates of Koinz. Teel lightbouse, this to be turned three times—thus making a swoop of over twenty made and the start of the course, the

PRIZE FIGHT AT GLOUCESTER, N. J.

Philadelphia, August 27, 1807.

A prize fight occurred to day at Gloscester, N. J., between Jim Flyfish and Bob Sween, for \$100. Twenty rounds were fought, in thirty minutes. Sweeny won to Flyfish striking a foul blow. ARREST OF AARON JONES, THE PRIZE FIGHTER.

CINCINNATI. August 27, 1967.

Agree Jones was arrested by the Sherid this morning and held to bonds for \$3,000 not to fight in Hamilton county. Securities were given, and Jones was inue-distely released.

The fight takes place on Saturday next, at some locality within fifty miles of this city. The backers of Jones and McGool have amonunced that all persons desirous of witnessing the fight must positively be in Cincinnati by Fridge evening, august of. The accuration will be made by railroad by special trains that whit leaves at a very early hour on Saturday morning.

FIRST RECEIPTS OF THE COTTON CROP IN GEORGIA. Savannan, Ga, Aurust 27, 1807.
Three bales of cotton were received from Quitman, Ga., per the Albany and Gulf Railroad. This is the first cotton received this season from the above place.

In the Evening Telegram WILL BE FOUND DAILY
THE LATEST NEWS FROM RUROPE BY CARLE.
SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FROM ALL PARTS OF AMERICA. ALL THE LOCAL NEWS. POLICE AND COURT MATTERS. LABOR MOVEMENTS. SPORTING INTELLIGENCE PRON ALL PARTS OF

THE COUNTRY.

NEW JERSEY, LONG ISLAND, WESTORESTER AND
STATEN ISLAND NEWS.

A GUIDE AND DIRECTORY OF THE WAYS OF LEAVING NEW YORK, HOUSEKEEPERS AND COOKS.
LIST OF THE SAVINGS BANKS IN THE CITY. THE AMUSEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS. PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM RAS THE LARGHST CIRCULATION OF ANY EVENING PAPER Acceptance of a Challenge,
POLLAR & SON, the first manufacturers of genuine Meseschaum Goods in this country, accept herewith, the offers to
ent a pipe for competition, the same to be done in presente
of experts in the trade, at one and the same time and place,
and only by the principals of the respective firms themselves.

GOSSIP, FACETIM, AND POBTRY.

POLLAK & SON, 692 Broadway, near Fourth street, and 27 John street, near Nassas.

A I.ndy of Undenbted Chemical Skill has recently perfected CHEVALIEUS LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It prelitively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty is a delinate dressing, imparts life, ground and strength to the weakent hair, stope its falling out as once. Sold by all struggiets, fashionable hairdressers, and at my office, 1,123 Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Buy Miller's Hair Dye. - Best. Chenpest, No-Cristadoro's Hair Dyc. The Best Ever Man-Campbell, Chemist and Apotheonry, corger Eighth arenus and Twenty-eighth attect.—Pure Medicines and Prescriptions dispensed with care,

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1987.
WHEELER & WILSON, 625 Broadway, New York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the highest promitons agoid metal, for the perfection of Sewing Machines and Buttoubole Machines—the only gold metal for this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac similar of medal at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

Graver & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing Hill the Inimitable, has Resumed Hair Cut-

In Thousands of Casco.—Mrs. Window's Scothing Symp for all diseases with which children are affected, such as teething, gripting in the lowest, we see used with perfect and never fulling y coies in thousands of case. It softens the guns, reduces fullaments on and sileys all pair. Mothers, do not fail to presure it. Be sure and call for Mrs. Window's Scothing Symp, having the face simile of Curtis & Perhus on the guisside scapper. All others are base imitations.

Lyons' Magnetic Insect Powder.—The Grigi-nal and only genuine; sere to kill reaches belongs, moth and all insect vermin, free from paison. Dopot at BARNES, 21 Park row.

Superior Dress Shirts at St. Three-ply Pine The Howe Machine Comons 4. Ettas Hewa-Jr. -The highest premiums for sowing furchases. Office of Broadway, New York.

While Wniting for a Cough "to go as it came." you are outen now of the spects of Countemption. Reter try at one of ANN & SERFOROILANT, a cure oute just all Grades and Coulds, sold everywhere.